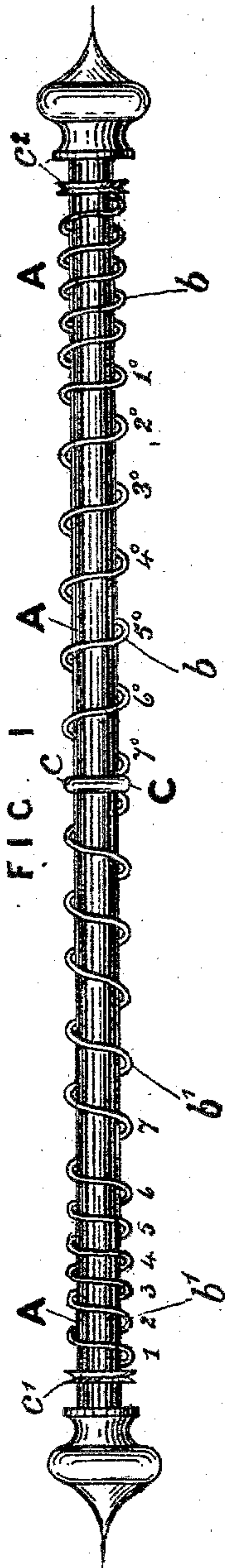


(No Model.)

C. F. GRIMMETT & J. COOK.  
CORNICE POLE AND CURTAIN SUSPENDER.

No. 288,231.

Patented Nov. 13, 1883.



Witnesses  
George Tilghman  
E. A. Elkhorn

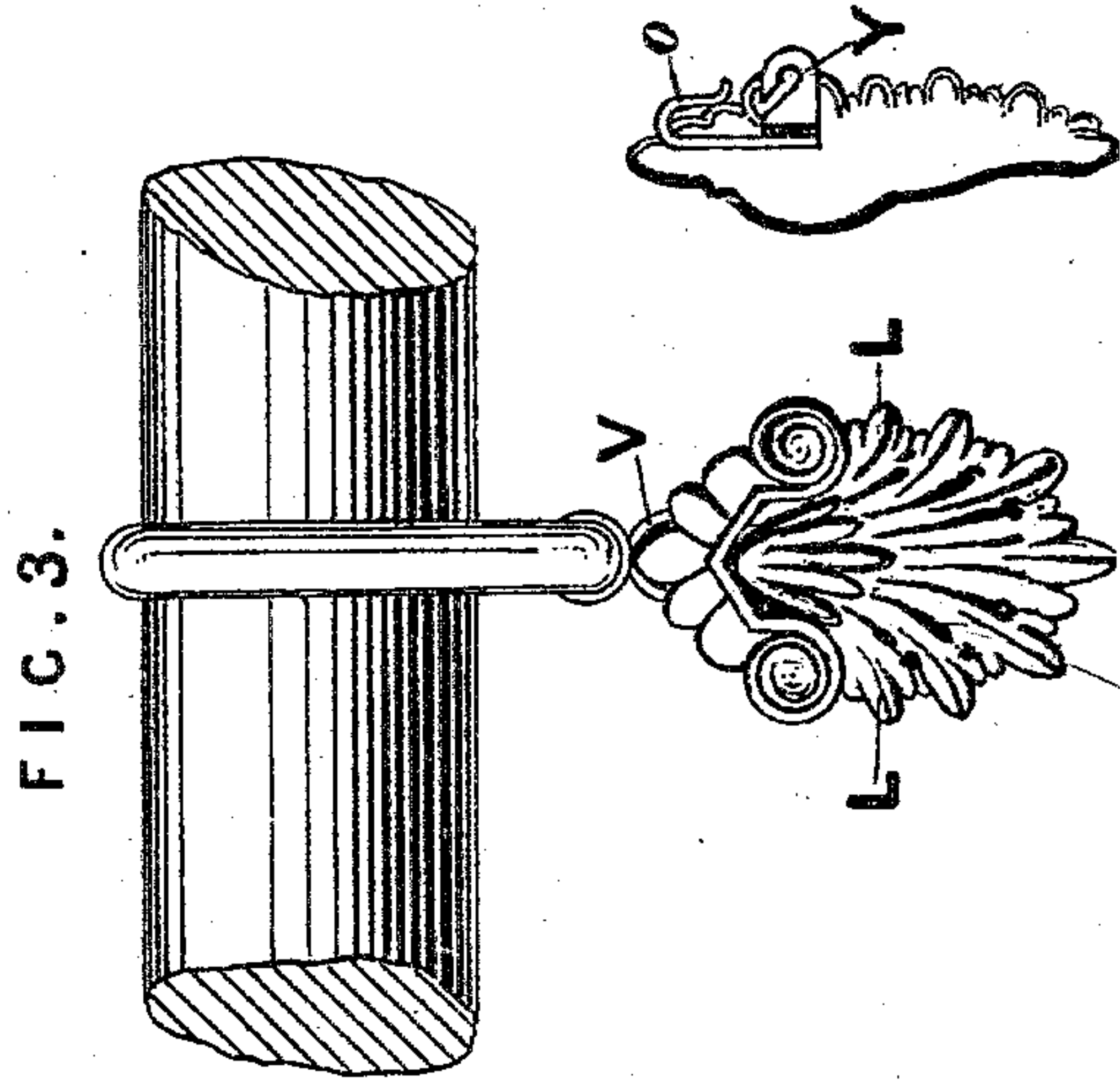
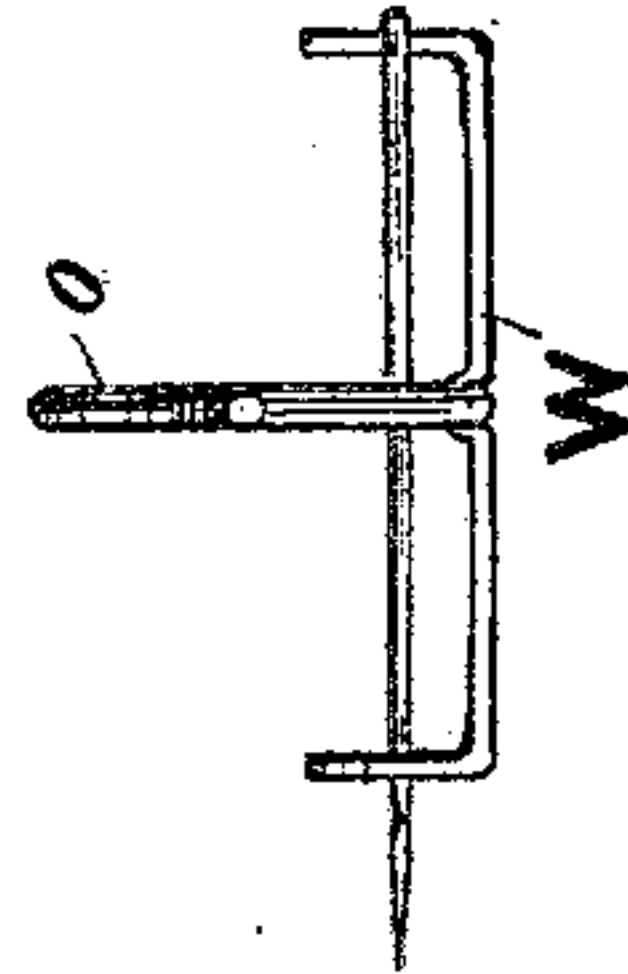
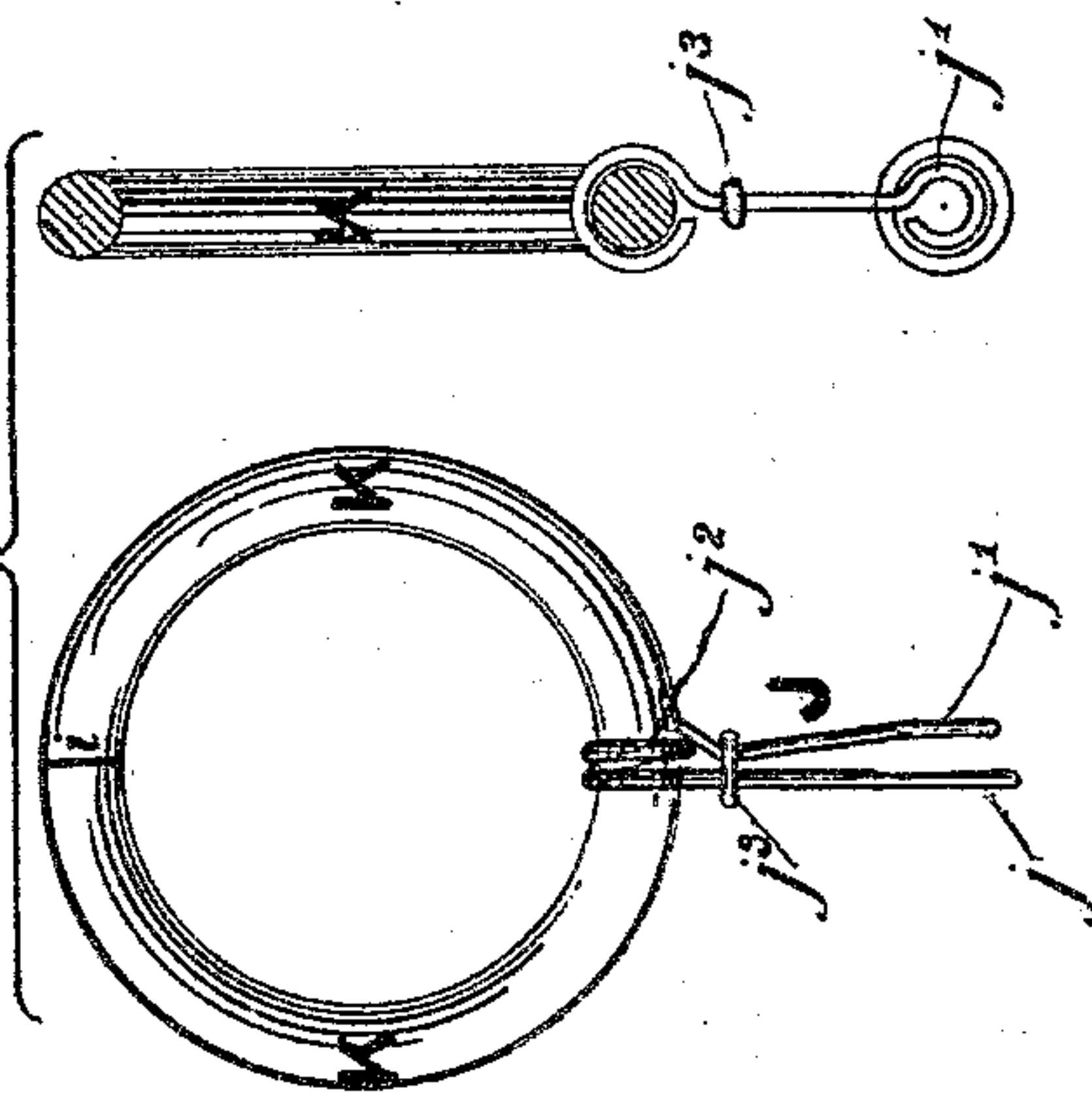


FIG. 2.



Inventors  
Charles Frederick Grimmett  
Joseph Cook  
by W. H. Babcock  
Attorney



# UNITED STATES PATENT OFFICE.

CHARLES FREDERICK GRIMMETT AND JOSEPH COOK, OF BIRMINGHAM,  
COUNTY OF WARWICK, ENGLAND.

## CORNICE-POLE AND CURTAIN-SUSPENDER.

SPECIFICATION forming part of Letters Patent No. 288,231, dated November 13, 1883.

Application filed August 24, 1883. (No model.) Patented in England April 8, 1882, No. 1,694; in France October 12, 1882, No. 151,352; in Belgium October 13, 1882, No. 59,279, and in Germany February 15, 1883, No. 1,930.

*To all whom it may concern:*

Be it known that we, CHARLES FREDERICK GRIMMETT and JOSEPH COOK, both of Birmingham, in the county of Warwick, England, have invented certain new and useful Improvements in Cornice-Poles and in Curtain-Suspenders, of which the following is a specification.

Our invention has for its object improvements in cornice-poles and in curtain-suspenders.

We will now describe our invention, which relates in particular to cornice-poles, but which may be used for other purposes, such as bed-hangings, door-hangings, and, indeed, almost wherever curtains are to be used. We surround the cornice pole or rod A A A, Figure 1, with a coiled wire. This wire runs part of the way with a right-hand coil, *b b*, and part of the way with a left-hand coil, *b' b'*. The extremities of the coils have a finer pitch than the center part, C, where the two coils meet the washer or ring *c*. Now, we thread on these coils suitable suspenders, such as we shall hereinafter describe, ordinary safety-pins, or other arrangement for the attachment of the curtains, so that one suspender hangs upon each coil, as found most convenient, according to the length and pitch of the coil used and the width of the window and curtain used. In the case illustrated by Fig. 1 the curtain might be hooked to the seven coils at each end, as marked at the left end 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7. The coils may be attached to the poles or rods by a central bearing, *c*, and two end bearings, *c'* and *c''*. These bearings may have their outer circumference grooved to receive a suitable cord or chain, similar to a blind-cord, with suitable stops or other convenient arrangement to regulate the distance of travel. For instance, in the case illustrated by Fig. 1 the cord would be of sufficient length to turn the coil five times round upon its center or with the pole, so that hook 1 would be by that means carried along to the coil marked 7. Indeed, the right side of the pole is numbered as the hooks would be when the curtain was carried to cover one side of the window—viz., 1°, 2°, 3°, 4°, 5°, 6°, and 7°. In other cases the outer part of each curtain

would be hooked outside the support, or be otherwise made fast, so that the outer end would not move. Indeed, the coil might finish at the outer ends with a simple ring not inclined to the axis of the pole.

The action is as follows: Supposing a cord or other arrangement to hang over the pulley *c'* or *c''*, so as to revolve the coils by friction. Immediately the coils are turned round both the curtains will be carried inward or outward, as the case may be, in a regular proportion to each other. This proportion, when once fixed, cannot possibly vary, because the pitch of the wire, when once fixed, remains constant, and thus the curtains are carried backward and forward in the same relation to each other, and are made to retain an elegant and regular appearance. The effect of the variable pitch of the coils is to open out and close the folds of the curtain at the same time as it is drawn over.

It will be evident that the device would do for one curtain only, instead of two, by simply using a coil of one hand only instead of a left and right coil. The coils may be made of solid metal wire or of hollow tubes, such as will be more fully explained hereinafter in regard to pole-rings.

We also surround cornice poles or rods with a coil of light wire or hollow tubing, which extends, when at rest, only along a part of the pole at each end—say something like that shown by 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7 in Fig. 1. To these coils we attach a suitable appliance—such as a cord—to draw over the curtains by the extension of the coil or coils from springing back. Immediately this coil or other device is liberated the curtain or curtains will of course spring back into their normal position.

Our curtain-suspenders, as most ordinarily used, are illustrated by Fig. 4, the upper part consisting of a ring, K, formed from sheet metal. The ring is cut through its circumference at *i*, for the purpose of allowing the bottom part, J, of the suspender to be more readily joined onto it by opening the slot *i*. The bottom part of the suspender may be made in a very great many various forms and ways;



but one very suitable plan is to take one piece of brass or other wire, which is bent round about its middle to form the bow through which the ring K passes, the two ends being bent round to form the legs and circular points  $j$  and  $j'$  of the tongs, for holding the curtain. The coil  $j^2$  creates a tendency for the legs to always open, but they are held tightly together by the slip-ring  $j^3$ . The curtain or other article to be suspended is placed between the end  $j$  and  $j'$ , and these ends are drawn together by the slip-ring  $j^3$ . An elegant and ornamental appearance may be given to such suspenders by attaching to the outer leg a suitable metal or other cover—such as a leaf or other device, L, as shown by front elevation, Fig. 3, and by sectional elevation Y—with the exception that instead of the suspender having two legs it is provided with a hook, o, and back plate and safety-pin, as shown by W, which forms the entire fastening at the back of the leaf or other device. When solid rings are used, we make the lower part, J, of the suspender on the ring itself; but we prefer the upper part being made specially and split through. In cases where it is desired to attach the J part of our suspenders to cornice-poles already fitted with solid rings, we form the top part of the J portion with a suitable hook or other arrangement—such as a split eye or swivel safety-hook—which enables it to be attached to an eye such as are at present provided on the rings of cornice-poles; but we prefer to make the attachment as before explained, and illustrated by Fig. 4, because there is less liability of the fastener twisting round and becoming unsightly. In other cases we form the K or upper portion with a

hook, upon which the lower or J portion may be easily hung. One neat form of the J part, when detached, is produced from one length of wire by turning a hook of the double wire near the middle of its length and twisting the wire round into a coil at the root of the back leg to form the spring for opening the back leg, the front leg carrying the ornament, as before set forth. Another way would be to fasten a hook at the back of the ornamental plate itself, whether it consists of a leaf or otherwise, and then to twist the wire fastener round a cross-pin, which would act much the same as a brooch-pin.

Having thus described our invention, what we claim as new, and desire to secure by Letters Patent, is—

1. The central bearing,  $c$ , and grooved pulleys  $c' c^2$ , in combination with the cornice-pole A, on which they are mounted, and the reverse coils of wire  $b b'$ , which are attached to said parts  $c c' c^2$ , and adjustable thereby on said cornice-pole, substantially as set forth.

2. In combination with ring K, adapted to be slipped upon a cornice-pole, the curtain-suspending tongs  $j j'$ , provided with a central bow or coil,  $j^2$ , which encircles said ring and tends to force said tongs apart, substantially as set forth.

In testimony that we claim the foregoing as our own we affix our signatures in the presence of two witnesses.

CHARLES FREDERICK GRIMMETT.  
JOSEPH COOK.

Witnesses:

GEORGE PRICE,  
GEORGE BARKER.